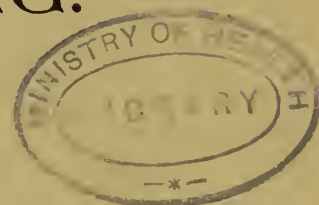


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RURAL DISTRICT
OF
GLANFORD BRIGG.
LINCOLNSHIRE.



ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT,
1925.

MRS. M. ASHTON, PRINTER, CRESSEY YARD, BRIGG.



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ANNUAL
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GLANFORD BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
53 BRIDGE STREET,
BRIGG.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Glanford Brigg Rural District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a Survey Report on the Sanitary Progress of the Glanford Brigg Rural District during the five years 1921-1925 inclusive ; with a statement as to the Health of the District and Various Matters of Sanitary importance during the year 1925. While this is the main objective of this report, the Minister of Health has also directed that comprehensive details should be included as to (1) The extent and character of the changes made in the Health Services of the area during the last five years, especially with regard to Housing, Water Supplies, Sewerage, Scavenging and Refuse Disposal, Food Inspection, Hospital Facilities, etc. (2) Further action of importance in the organisation or Development of Public Health Services contemplated by the Local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health.

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members both of the Rural District Council and of the Sanitary Committee for the consideration they have shewn to my suggestions during the year.

I am also indebted to the Sanitary Inspectors of both districts for the zealous and efficient performance of much work during the year in sanitary matters and more especially for the increased supervision, necessary in connection with New Buildings. A list of improvements during the last five years and suggested improvements will be found at the end of this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. O. KING.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Rural District of Glanford Brigg comprises an area of about 131,230 acres. The population at census 1921 was 25,490. The district is bounded on the North and East by the river Humber, on the South by the adjacent Rural Districts of Gainsborough, Caistor and Grimsby, on the West by the river Trent.

Two parallel ranges of hills cross the district running approximately North and South. They are called the Cliff and the Wolds. The former has an average elevation of 200 ft above datum and runs almost due South from Winteringham. It is formed of oolite limestone. The latter running in a south-easterly direction from Barton-on-Humber and South Ferriby is much wider having an average width of eight miles, the formation is chalk. The area west of the Cliff drains into the river Trent. The valley between the Cliff and the Wolds is drained by the river Ancholme, reaching the Humber at Ferriby Sluice. East of the Wolds most of the streams drain into the river Humber. The district is almost entirely agricultural, but a large number of the male population work in the adjoining district of Scunthorpe (iron and steel). Minor industries are ship building, cement manufacture, brick making, artificial manure manufacture.

Area in acres	....	....	....	131,230
Population 1925	....	....	....	27,710
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1921	....	....	....	5,874
No. of Families or separate occupiers	....	....	....	5,958
Rateable Value	....	....	£142,263 (approx)	
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....	£593	

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year 1925.

Births—Legitimate, Total (237 males, 254 females)—491
 Illegitimate, Total (19 males, 14 females)—33
 Birth Rate 18.90
 Deaths—Total 290. (males—152 females—138)
 Death Rate—10.46
 No of Women dying in childbirth—
 (a) From Sepsis. nil (b) Other causes nil
 Deaths of Infants under one year per 1000 net births—
 Legitimate—40.03 Illegitimate 121.21 Total 47.70
 Deaths from Measles, all ages, 1
 Deaths from Whooping Cough, 4
 Deaths from Diarrhœa, (under 2), 2
 Deaths from Cancer, 20.

Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals and other Institutions available for the District.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a). *General.* There are district nurses at many of the larger villages, (e.g. Broughton, Barnetby, Kirton Lindsey, Goxhill) in the district. Some villages in the district secure the services of nurses living without the district, e.g., Wrawby, Redbourne, etc.

(b) *For Infectious Disease.* Two nurses, one stationed at Louth and one at Lincoln. Their duty is to visit and nurse.

- (1) Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough amongst children attending public elementary schools where no other nursing is available.
- (2) Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever and to carry out doctor's instructions for treatment and after-care.

Midwives.

The County Council has provided for the payment of 50% of the expenses of the District Nursing Associations, where the District Nurse acts as a midwife. Twenty-four associations are thus subsidised. The number of midwives practising in the Glanford Brigg District is 8. Six of these are subsidised by the County Council.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Treatment Centre and Situation.	Clinics held.	Day held.	How often held.
Barton-on-Humber, Westfield Road	Tuberculosis	Monday	Weekly
	Dispensary		
	School Clinic	Monday	Weekly
	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Thursday	Weekly
Brigg, Town Hall and Liberal Club, Queen St.	Tuberculosis	Thursday	Weekly
	Dispensary		
	School Clinic	Thursday	Weekly
Town Hall	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Wednesday	Fortnightly

Treatment Centre and Situation.	Clinics held.	Day held.	How often held.
Grimsby and District Hospital, North Marsh Road	Venereal Diseases Clinic	Monday Tuesday Friday	} Three times weekly
Scunthorpe, 5 Home Street	Tuberculosis Dispensary School Clinic Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Tuesday Friday Friday Monday Thursday	} Twice weekly Weekly Twice weekly
5a Home Street	Venereal Diseases Clinic	Tuesday Wednesday Friday	} Three times weekly
Irrigation Clinics are open daily.			
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas	Tuberculosis Dispensary School Clinic Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Monday Monday Monday	Weekly Weekly Weekly
Immingham, Wesleyan Mission, King's Road	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre School Clinic	Monday Monday	Fortnightly Fortnightly
Ulceby, Primitive Meth- odist School Room	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Monday	Fortnightly
Keelby, Church Institute	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Monday	Fortnightly
Ashby, Wesleyan School, High Street	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Tuesday	Weekly
Kirton Lindsey, Old Infants' School	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Monday	Fortnightly
Winteringham, Temperance Hall	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre School Clinic	Friday Friday	Monthly Monthly
Messingham, Church School	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre School Clinic	Friday Friday	Monthly Monthly
Crosby, Church Hall	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Monday	Fortnightly

Summary of Hospital Facilities.

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL.

Memorandum on Facilities for Treatment afforded by the County Council in respect of Tuberculosis, Maternity and Child Welfare, Defects in School Children, Venereal Diseases, etc.

Tuberculosis.

Sanatorium Treatment is available for all persons (both adults and children) suffering from Tuberculosis who are recommended to the County Council for such treatment by the Council's Chief Tuberculosis Officer. Patients may be referred for treatment in Sanatoria who suffer from—

- (a) Tuberculosis of the lungs, and
- (b) Tuberculosis of the Glands, Bones, Joints or Skin, if there is a reasonable prospect that working capacity will be restored by such treatment.

Private female patients are received at a charge of £3 : 3 : 0 per week.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.—The accommodation for cases of tuberculosis, pulmonary and otherwise, in which the disease is acute or advanced, is at present limited, but an effort will be made to obtain hospital treatment for such cases if the home conditions are for any reason unsatisfactory or if there is a risk of the spread of infection.

HOME TREATMENT.—The County Council have a supply of shelters which are sent to patients to enable them to rest and sleep in the open air. Extension apparatus for the home treatment of tuberculosis of the spine and also hip splints may be supplied in suitable cases.

CONSULTATIONS.—The undermentioned Tuberculosis Officers, have been appointed *to assist in the diagnosis of doubtful cases* when called upon by medical practitioners :—

DR. J. E. GAINS, "Springfield," Old Clee Road, Cleethorpes.—Clinics at Barton (Mondays) and at Cleethorpes (Wednesdays),

DR. CLARKE, Liberal Club, Brigg.—Clinics at Queen Street, Brigg (Thursdays) and at Gainsborough, (Tuesdays and Fridays).

DR. A. H. SHENNAN, 32 Queen Street, Louth.—Clinic at Louth (Wednesdays).

DR. W. S. H. CAMPBELL. Branston Hall Sanatorium, Lincoln.—Clinics at Lincoln, (Fridays) and at Market Rasen (Tuesdays).

DR. W. T. HENDERSON, "Rollerston House," Horncastle.—Clinics at Spilsby (Mondays) and at Horncastle (Saturdays).

DR. D. C. LAMONT, 5 Home Street, Scunthorpe.—Clinics at Scunthorpe (Tuesdays and Fridays).

EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.—The examination of sputum is undertaken free of charge at the County Laboratory. Outfits will be sent on application.

X RAY EXAMINATION.—Arrangements can be made through the Tuberculosis Officers for the X Ray Examination of patients.

NOTIFICATION.—In order that the profession may have accurate records of the incidence of Tuberculosis in Lindsey all notified cases will be visited by a Tuberculosis Officer, unless requested not to on the notification. The Tuberculosis Officer will write to the notifying Medical Practitioner informing him of the day and hour of his proposed visit. The visit is made (1) To inspect the sanitary conditions of the home, so as to bring insanitary conditions to the notice of the Local Sanitary Authority through the Medical Officer of Health, (2) To consult with the patient's medical attendant as to whether any of the above mentioned arrangements to assist in treatment are applicable to the case, (3) To examine contacts when possible.

The Insurance Committee expect the Tuberculosis Officers to exercise a general supervision over all persons suffering from tuberculosis. They will be visited periodically by the Health Visitors.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.—Clinics have been established in the market towns (for names of towns see under Consultations above) mainly as centres for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Facilities are provided in them to aid diagnosis and medical practitioners are invited to take advantage of these facilities. Clinics are closed during Christmas and Easter weeks.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—Delicate children with a tendency to tuberculosis may be sent to a residential open-air School in Cheshire. A day open-air School is available for delicate children in Louth.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

NOTIFICATION.—Stamped addressed post cards are supplied from the County Health Department to all practitioners for the notification of all births occurring in their practice. This post card must be despatched within 36 hours after the birth of the child either by the doctor or parent.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—The County Council offer dental treatment to nursing and expectant mothers who are unable otherwise to afford it. (Artificial dentures are supplied by contract at a low charge). They can also get dried milk for themselves or their infants at whole-sale price if unable to afford it otherwise ; in cases of extreme necessity the milk can be given free of charge.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—Abnormal maternity cases and marasmic infants may be given institutional treatment on the recommendation of the general practitioner in charge of the case. A Maternity Home in the neighbouring Scunthorpe area is under the control of the Lindsey County Council.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.—Two nurses have been appointed to nurse, under the direction of the Medical Attendant, cases of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum and pneumonia following measles and whooping cough.

Treatment of School Children.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—Children for whom medical practitioners have been accustomed to recommend hospital treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids may now be referred to DR. GLEGG, County Medical Officer, for treatment.

DEFECTS OF VISION.—Spectacles are provided at a low charge to children who come within the Council's Scheme after refraction by one of the County Council's Oculists. Application may be made for free refraction in such cases.

DEFORMITIES.—A masseuse has been appointed by the Lindsey Child Welfare Association to give treatment when practicable by massage and remedial exercises to suitable cases, *e.g.* spinal curvature, talipes, infantile paralysis, etc., under the supervision of the School Medical Officer. Children may be recommended for this form of treatment.

A County Orthopaedic Surgeon has also been appointed, who will examine and report on cases submitted to him from Clinics or Medical practitioners.

Venereal Diseases.

Clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases have been established at Lincoln, Scunthorpe and Grimsby, and are held at the following

Lincoln, 11 Bank Street.

Men	....	Tuesdays and Fridays	5 p.m.
		Saturdays	.... 5 to 7-30 p.m.
Women	....	Tuesdays	.... 12 noon
		Fridays	.... 2 p.m.

Irrigation Clinics daily by arrangement.

Scunthorpe, 5a Home Street.

Men	....	Tuesdays and Fridays	5-15 p.m.
Women	....	Thursdays	.... 2 p.m.

Irrigation Clinics daily at 5 p.m.

Grimsby & District Hospital, 88 Queen St., Grimsby.

Men	....	Mondays	.... 5 p.m.
		Wednesdays	.... 5-30 p.m.
		Thursdays	.... 2 p.m.
Women	....	Wednesdays	.... 2 p.m.
		Thursdays	.... 5-30 p.m.

Irrigation Clinics daily by arrangement.

Patients in poor circumstances may have their travelling expenses defrayed to the nearest clinic. Medical practitioners can receive an outfit for taking a blood specimen for the Wasserman reaction on application to the Medical Officer of the Clinic or to me. In-patient hospital treatment for venereal disease can be obtained in exceptional cases.

Laboratory Work.

Many pathological and bacteriological examinations have been conducted for the practitioners in the Lindsey District during the year. These examinations are made by the Lindsey County Council at the County Laboratory, 286 Corporation St., Lincoln. This has been of the very greatest assistance in the control and prevention of disease.

Samples of water and milk for analysis are sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health, London, and The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College.

Bacteriological Vaccines and Sera such as Diphtheria Antitoxin are provided by the Local Authority when required.

Ambulance Facilities.

British Red Cross ambulances are stationed at Brigg, Scunthorpe and Barton-on-Humber.

Isolation Hospital.

Cases of infectious disease which occur in the Ironstone area, and which in the opinion of the local Medical Officer of Health, cannot be satisfactorily isolated at home are taken over by the County Council, Dr. R. A. Glegg having been previously notified by the Medical Officer of Health. These cases are sent to the Lincoln City Fever Hospital, Long Leys Road, Lincoln. Ambulance facilities are provided when possible by the Hospital, otherwise by the Local Authority sending the case.

A small Isolation Hospital, suitable for six cases of one disease, exists at Goxhill and is opened and staffed as required. The patients are attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

This hospital is in rather an unsatisfactory position in the district. In my opinion it would be much more useful at Barnetby or Brigg as its present position is quite inaccessible to the Western half of the district.

The Hospital was not open during the year all cases being dealt with by the Ironstone area scheme.

Smallpox.

A Smallpox hospital with accommodation for 16 patients and potential accommodation for double that number is situated at Osgodby between Caistor and Market Rasen. This hospital is the joint property of Caistor Rural, Glanford Brigg Rural, Grimsby Rural, Cleethorpes Urban, Brigg Urban and Market Rasen Urban Districts. It is possible that Scunthorpe Urban District will be included in the near future.

General Hospitals exist as follows :—

Grimsby and District Hospital

Hull Royal Infirmary

Hull Childrens Hospital (Victoria Hospital for sick children).

Lincoln County Hospital

Isolation Hospitals

Chemical Work.

This mostly consisted of examination of water with analysis: In the case of Broughton and Burton Stather these analyses were taken repeatedly prior to establishing a Public Supply. Most of these examinations were made by the Royal Institute of Public Health, some by Messrs. Evan Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool and some by the Viro Research Laboratory, Bedford Square, London.

Isolation Hospitals.

Glanford Brigg Rural Council Temporary Hospital 6 beds Goxhill
 Osgodby Smallpox Hospital, near Caistor.
 Lincoln City Fever Hospital } Used as part of the Ironstone
 Scartho Fever Hospital } Area Hospital (Isolation)
 Caistor Rural District Isolation } Scheme, Lindsey County
 Hospital Osgodby } Council

Rivers and Streams.—No pollution occurred during the year.

Smoke Abatement.—No action was necessary during the year.

List of Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in force in Glanford Brigg Rural District, during 1925.

Adoptive Acts.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, part 3
 Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, section 67
 Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890
 Private Street Works Act, 1892, when reqd

Bye-laws.

Scavenging and Cleansing, P. H. Act, section 44, 1875, P. H. A.
 Amendment Act, section 113.
 Prevention of Nuisances, P. H. Act, 1875, section 44
 Regulation of Common, } P. H. Act, 1875, section 80
 Lodging Houses }
 Regulation of Offensive Trades, P. H. Act, 1875, section 113
 New Streets and buildings, P. H. Act, 1875, section 169, p. H.
 Amendment Act, 1890, section 23
 Tents, Vans and Movable Dwellings

Notification of Infectious Disease.

The following diseases are notifiable in Glanford Brigg Rural District :—

Small Pox,	Enteric (Typhoid Fever),
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina),	Paratyphoid Fever
Chickenpox,	Cerebro Spinal Fever,
Puerperal Fever,	Acute Poliomyelitis,
Continued Fever,	Ophthalmia Neonatorum,
Relapsing Fever,	Acute Primary Pneumonia,
Cholera,	Dysentery,
Plague,	Trench Fever,
Diphtheria (including	Malaria,
Membranous Croup),	Encephalitis Lethargica,
Erysipelas,	Typhus Fever,

Water Supplies.

PARISH.	POPULATION.		
Alkborough	432	Wells, shallow and deep	Indifferent supply.
Appleby	736	Wells and springs, fair supply	Fair supply.
Barnethy	1606	Shallows wells, springs, railway bore	Fair supply
Barrow	2937	Deep and shallow wells	Good supply
Bonby	305	Underground cisterns, filled by springs	Good
Bottesford	310	Wells, shallow	Fair supply
Broughton		Shallow wells	Bad supply
Brumby	258	Wells. Could be supplied by Scunthorpe	Moderate
Burringham	706	Wells, rain water tanks	Bad supply
Burton Stather	1208	Deep wells, inadequate, contaminated	Bad supply
Cadney-cum-Howsham	435	Shallow wells	Indifferent supply
Cleatham	102	Wells	Good supply
Croxton	99	Shallow wells and deep wells	Fair
East Butterwick	304	Wells, rain water tanks	Bad supply
East Halton	660	Shallow wells, soil storage	Fair
Elsham	421	Wells and springs	Good supply
Flixborough	312	Wells	Good supply
Goxhill	1196	Bores and deep wells	Fair
Gunness	102	Wells	Indifferent
Hibaldstow	198	Shallow wells	Bad supply
Holme	73	Wells	Good supply
Horkstow	196	Shallow wells	Fair supply
Kirmington	391	Deep wells and shallow wells	Good
Kirton Lindsey	1537	Deep wells and springs	Bad supply
Manton	103	Springs	Good
Melton Ross	153	Wells and bore	Good
Messingham	1175	Deep wells	Fair supply
Newstead	51	Shallow wells	Bad supply
North Killingholme	264	Deep and shallow wells, bores	Good supply
Raventhorpe	28	Wells	Fair supply
Redbourne	377	Wells	Indifferent quality
Saxby	278	Springs and Cistern supply	Good supply
Scawby	1004	Wells	Fair supply
South Ferriby	733	Bores and wells	Good supply
South Killingholme	1061	Wells	Fair supply
Thornton Curtis	478	Wells, bores	Bad supply
Twigmoor	48	Wells	Fair
Ulceby	924	Wells and bores	Good supply
West Halton	307	Wells, shallow, inadequate	Bad supply
Whitton	182	Wells and bores	Indifferent supply
Winteringham	746	Wells and spring	Moderate supply
Wootton	399	Wells and bores	Indifferent supply
Worlaby	460	Cisterns fed from springs	Good supply
Wrawby	841	Wells, shallow and deep	Fair supply

Report of Mr. F. G. STUBBINS, Sanitary Inspector, East District.

BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT 1925.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Glanford
Brigg Rural District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of work done in the Eastern Division of the Glanford Brigg Rural District Council during the year 1925.

Housing.

Unfortunately fewer houses were built during the past year than in the previous year. The total number of houses completed during the year was 20. Of this number 13 were built by private persons under the Housing Etc. Act, 1923 for which the subsidy of £75 per house was paid, 9 of these were two story houses and the remaining 4 were bungalows. The remaining 7 houses were built by private enterprise without assistance. One of the 7 houses was to replace a house that was taken down, and one was a small wooden bungalow. There was thus a net gain of 19 new houses during the year. This compares with 30 new houses built in 1924. 9 of these were built under the Housing etc. Act, 1923. Included in the remaining 21 houses were 7 bungalows. The number of new houses built during the past 5 years have been as follows:— In 1921 there were built 22 new houses, 8 by private enterprise and 14 by the Brigg Rural District Council (at Barnethy). 18 new houses were built in 1922, all by private enterprise, 2 of these were small wooden bungalows. In 1923 only 10 new houses were built, all by private enterprise, of which 4 were wooden bungalows. It will be seen that 22 new houses have been built in the last 2 years under the Housing etc. Act, 1923, and 5 more houses are in course of erection. During the last 5 years 4 old houses were demolished, one of them being rebuilt.

Water Supply.

Not many complaints were made during the year as to the water supply of the District. Complaints were received of the condition of the water from the village pump at North Killingholme, an order was made for a sample of the water to be taken and sent away for analysis. The report stated the water could not be considered safe for drinking purposes. A notice was put up warning the people to boil the water before use. 4 wells were cleaned out during the year and 9 pumps repaired.

Slaughter Houses.

The new Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 have put a considerable amount of additional work on Sanitary Inspectors. To carry out the Regulations at all effectively it would be necessary to visit all the slaughter houses as often as possible, preferably when slaughtering is taking place. In a widely scattered Rural area this is impossible without adequate means of travelling being provided. There are 21 slaughter houses in the district, 14 of the slaughter houses are Registered and 7 are Licensed. 111 visits were paid during the year. Most of the slaughter houses are in good condition, a few of the older ones are not all that could be desired. Nineteen contraventions of the byelaws were remedied during the year as follows:—Defective floors 4, light 2, ventilation 2, drainage 2, walls 1, partition between pinning house and slaughter house 3, yard paving 1, limewashing 3 refuse disposal 1.

Cowsheds.

There are 93 cowsheds on the register and some 736 cows. The new Tuberculosis Order of 1925 is a big step forward in trying to eliminate cattle suffering from tuberculosis. Under this Order it is now an offence if any person fails to give Notice to the Police or a Veterinary Inspector if he has any cattle under his charge which are suffering from tuberculosis. In the case of milk cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, the milk must not be mixed with the milk of any other cows until the cow has been examined by the Veterinary Inspector. He must also keep the animal isolated as far as practicable from any other animals and keep the animal in his possession or under his charge, until the animal has been inspected by the Veterinary Inspector. 134 inspections were made during the past year. 32 Contraventions of the Regulations were remedied as follows :—Defective floors 6, drains 5, light 11, ventilation 1, premises not limewashed 20.

Bakehouses.

There are 6 Bakehouses in the district and 19 inspections were made during the year. Generally speaking the bakehouses are of a good class, There were 3 contraventions of the Factory and Workshops Act, which were all remedied viz: want of limewashing and a defective ceiling.

Offensive Trades.

There are 4 Offensive Trades in the district viz, 2 Fish Meal and Fish Oil Factories and 2 Knackers Yards. There were three contraventions which were remedied, viz a filter bed required renewing at the Fish Meal Factory, and want of limewashing at the slaughter houses of the two Knackers Yards.

Scavenging.

There were 7 complaints of irregular scavenging during the year. Generally the scavenging has been fairly well done. At Winteringham the night-soil is being deposited in a grass field within a few yards of the public highway, although the road is not

largely used by the public. The night-soil should be tipped farther away from the road. The question of a Public Scavenger for South Ferriby has not yet been considered by the Council. I believe there is a need for a scavenger for this village as mentioned in my Annual Reports for the year 1923 and 1924.

Sewers.

The open sewers have been cleaned out as the need arose. At **WOOTTON** a new 9in sanitary pipe sewer 120 yards long was laid to drain six new semi-detached houses that were being built and three old cottages. A contribution towards the cost of the sewer was paid by the Builder of the new cottages, otherwise the cottages would have had to be drained into cesspools, which are generally a nuisance. The sewer in the Main Street was nearly full of sludge and sediment and more than 100 yards of 9in. pipes were cleared and the pipes were well flushed out from the village pond. **HOWSHAM** 108 yards of new 9in. sanitary pipe sewer was laid and 33 yards of defective and open jointed pipes were taken out and new 6in. sanitary pipes laid and 12 tons of rough slag was laid in the bottom of an open sewer to try and prevent storm water scouring away the sides and bottom of the ditch. **At ULCEBY** 60 yards of new 6in sanitary pipe sewer was laid and 60 yards of 6in. pipes were taken out cleared and relaid at a better level and about 100 yards of pipes in another sewer were cleared. At Winteringham 120 yards of 9in sanitary pipe sewer was laid.

The following is a summary of the work in detail:—

Total Number of Inspections, Reinspections and Interviews	...	...	1227
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	8
Informal Notices	...	...	88
Inspector's Letters	...	...	303
Plans Approved—16, Representing 19 houses			
Water Certificates granted 16, Representing 20			
Breaches of building byelaws	...	...	5
Rooms disinfected, ordinary infectious disease	...	...	53
do. do. Tuberculosis	...	...	8
do. do. Small Pox	...	...	16
Articles destroyed, 1 bed, 1 pillow, 1 bolster			
Roof repaired	...	...	18
Walls repaired	...	...	2
Windows repaired, new, or made to open	...	...	16
Chimneys repaired	...	...	4
Doors repaired	...	...	6
Bedroom ceilings repaired	...	...	16
do walls do	...	...	2
do floors do	...	...	5
Kitchen ceilings do	...	...	9

Kitchen walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
do floors do	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wash-houses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drains cleared, repaired, trapped	...	...	...	...	...	26
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains, new additional laid	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rain water pipes unstopped, disconnected, trapped	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wells cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pigs and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privies abolished and sanitary pans substituted	...	...	...	...	...	16
Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
New Sanitary pans for defective pans	...	...	...	...	...	14
Scavenging complaints	...	...	...	...	...	7
Open sewers and ditches	...	...	...	...	...	8
Piped sewers cleared	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GLANFORD BRIGG.

Report of Mr. G. W. FOSTER, Sanitary Inspector. (West District), 1925.

Dwellinghouses.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	84
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...	nil
(c) No State Assisted	...	76

1. Unfit Dwellinghouses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health	...	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	nil

- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... nil

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

- Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 121

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—
- (a) by owners ... nil
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 80
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—
- (a) by owners ... 80
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... nil

C. *Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning etc., Act, 1909.*

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... nil
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition Orders were made ... nil
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... nil

Common Lodging Houses.

- No. registered under byelaws ... 1
- No. of inspections made ... 2
- No. of contraventions of byelaws ... nil
- No. of contraventions remedied ... nil

Canal Boats used as Dwelling-houses.

- No registered under Acts ... nil
- No. of Inspections ... nil
- No. of contraventions of regulations ... nil
- No. of contraventions remedied ... nil

Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, &c.

No. inspected during the year	...	6
No. of nuisances therefrom abated	...	nil
No. removed from district	...	nil

Bakehouses.

No. in district	...	4
No. of underground bakehouses	...	nil
No. of Inspections	...	8
Contraventions of Factory Acts	...	nil
Defects remedied	...	nil

Slaughter-houses.

No. on register	...	15
No. of Inspections	...	98
Frequency of Inspections	...	—
Contraventions of byelaws	...	19
Defects remedied	...	19

Cowsheds.

No. on register	...	94
No. of Inspections	...	59
Frequency of Inspections	As often as possible	
Contraventions of regulations	...	16
Contraventions remedied	...	16
No. of milch cows in district	Approximately 400	
What arrangements for Veterinary Inspections of Cows?	Council's Veterinary Surgeon for examination of herd in connection with a Grade A Milk producer.	

Dairies and Milk Shops.

No. on register	...	70
No. of Inspections	...	24
Frequency of Inspections	...	—
Contraventions of regulations	...	6
Contraventions remedied	...	6
Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year	...	none

Unsound Food.

(a) Animals seized	...	—
(b) Articles seized	...	—
Condemned by Magistrate (a)	...	—
(b)	...	—
Articles surrendered	One carcase of a cow	

Offensive Trades.

No. of premises in district	...	1
No. of Inspections	...	6
Contraventions of byelaws	...	1
Contraventions remedied	...	1

Water Supply.

Wells—New sunk,	...	46
Cleansed, repaired	...	6
Closed as polluted	...	1
Public Supply—Area supplied	...	—
Percentage of houses supplied	...	—
New Cisterns provided	...	—
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	...	—
Number of samples obtained for analysis	...	—
(a) from wells	...	6
(b) from public supply	...	5
Any insufficiency and where	At West Halton, Burringham, 1	
East Butterwick, Gunness, Kirton Lindsey, Burton Stather and Broughton		

Closets.

No. of houses with privy vaults in district	...	30%
No. of houses with pail closets in district	...	70%
No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults	..	18
No. of pail closets repaired	...	18
No. of houses with water-closets in district	...	71
No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles	...	—
,, ,, repaired	...	—

Drains.

Drains examined, tested, exposed, &c.	...	120
,, unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	...	16
Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, etc.	...	5
New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	...	1
Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	...	nil
Drains reconstructed	...	6

Sewers.

New lengths of sewer laid	Burton Stather	249 Yds.
	Appleby	66 "
	Kirton Lindey	52 "
	Messingham	48 "
	Total	415 Yds.

Tanks, Filter Beds, &c.

Alterations to sewage disposal works	...	—
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells	...	—

Cesspools.

Cesspools rendered impervious	...	nil
,, emptied, cleansed, &c.	...	26
,, abolished	...	nil

Disinfection.

Rooms disinfected	...	—
(a) ordinary infectious disease	...	56
(b) tuberculosis	...	1
• Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	nil
Articles disinfected or destroyed	...	nil
(a) ordinary infectious disease	...	nil
(b) tuberculosis	...	nil

House Refuse.

No. of covered ashpits	20 per cent
No. of uncovered ashpits	60 per cent
No. of bins substituted for ashpits	12
No. of houses using bins	20 per cent
Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger?	See note
How frequently is refuse removed from each house	See note
No. of complaints of non-removal	26
Method of final disposal	On agricultural land
Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	yes

Nuisances.

Total No. of Nuisances during year—

(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	...	195
(2) Reported to Council	{ Statutory notice issued	1
	„ „ not issued	—

Details of Nuisances Abated.

	After Informal Notice.	After Statutory Notice.
Overcrowding	1	—
Smoke	1	—
Accumulation of refuse	6	—
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	4	1
Foul pigs and other animals	1	—
Dampness	12	—
Yards re-paved or repaired	—	—
Other nuisances	170	—

Annual Salary as Inspector	Other Appointments held	Salary for such other Appointments.
£205	Building Surveyor	£10
	Rent Collector	3 per cent on Rents collected.

Supplementary Remarks as to Sanitary requirements of District and extended notes from any of the foregoing entries. A system of public scavenging is in operation at Kirton Lindsey, Burringham, Gunness, Burton-on-Stather, Messingham and Appleby. Pails Weekly, Middens monthly.

Special work done during the year:—

1. Supervision of the erection of new houses. (750 visits).
2. Work in connection with the provision of a public water supply at Burton-on-Stather.
3. Complete survey of the Parish of Broughton.

Rural District Council of Glanford Brigg.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report for the Year 1925.

In completing the form submitted by the County Health Department as to the record of the work done during the past year, it is felt that it does not give a complete record of the work accomplished. In order to at least attempt to give some explanation I purpose to give two reports: 1. Sanitary Inspector's Report and 2. Housing Surveyor's Report.

I purpose to touch on the varied subjects under separate heads.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

There are 94 Cowsheds in the district and approximately 400 milch cows in the area.

Several applications have been made for registration as cowkeepers or purveyors of milk, each application had been followed by an inspection of the premises and any alterations or improvements that appeared requisite have been carried out before Registration certificates have been issued.

The old type of fold or "Crew" yard as it is locally termed is too often found in close proximity to cowsheds, and what is still worse, houses. This is not by any means desirable, but old practices and old customs take long to die out, yet, I am convinced that this method of housing stock is now dying a slow and lingering death.

In some cases the cowsheds are very poor structures and on approaching the owner with a view to obtaining the necessary improvements it is invariably found that many difficulties have to be encountered. That is to carry out the improvements which are on the lines that our ambition demands.

I lay no claim to having intimate knowledge on the economics of Dairy Farming, but I do feel convinced that the actual milk producer does not receive sufficient for the sale of milk and milk products to compensate him for the outlay on the improvements which are so badly needed.

Any prospective producer naturally wants convincing that it really is going to be a paying proposition to produce clean milk. This is a much larger problem than appears on the surface.

A good and suitable structure is the first essential together with good floors and what is very important a good supply of water. The latter question is no small matter seeing that it would entail mechanical means or pumping with overhead storage tanks and a supply service which would involve some considerable outlay.

Coupled with the foregoing, we have to face the difficulty of dealing with an Uneducated Public, uneducated as far as clean milk production and distribution is concerned.

They will have the cheapest, no matter how or where it is produced. It is a fallacy to think that clean milk can be produced at the same cost as dirty milk. Even the penalty of paying a large fee for a licence to produce Grade A Milk is to some extent acting as a deterrent. I am of the opinion that it would improve matters to reverse the policy.

From what I have gathered in my interviews with Dairy Farmers during the last year, I have ascertained that they have Ambition, but the foregoing are some of the difficulties that have to be encountered.

There is one producer of Grade A. Milk in the district licensed for the production and sale of Grade A. Milk.

This producer has a herd of about 50 cows housed and kept under ideal conditions and are not only a credit to the owner but also to his employees.

Samples of the milk have been taken and submitted for analysis each month in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, and a quarterly examination of the herd has been made by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon.

Whilst the samples of milk submitted for analysis during the months of June, July and August were not quite up to the standard set, the Council were of the opinion that every effort was being made by the producer to obtain a good bacterial count and the license was not withdrawn.

With the foregoing exceptions, the results of the analysis have proved that the standard maintained is an exceptionally good one. Any animals showing signs of Tuberculosis as reported by the Veterinary Surgeon were immediately withdrawn from the herd so that as far as possible the milk is maintained not only dirt free, but tubercle free.

Periodical visits of inspection have been made and the conditions on inspection left little to be desired towards general improvement in the cleanliness of the buildings, animals and the milkers and the methods adopted.

It appears to be regrettable that the public are not educated up to the fact that milk produced on these lines is worth the little extra charge which is made to cover part of the extra cost of production. This method not only ensures reasonably clean milk but also clean delivery the latter being a very important matter in itself.

Inspection of Food.

Periodical inspection of the food on sale and in course of preparation for sale have been made within the district. Slaughter houses have been inspected when actually killing was taking place and at other times.

Butchers shops and premises where food is exposed for sale have been inspected to ascertain that the food is of suitable quality and that all due precautions are being taken to prevent contamination.

From time to time, the butchers retail vans have been inspected. Covered motor vans are mostly used for this purpose and all reasonable care and precautions are taken to ensure clean delivery.

In one instance an emergency slaughter took place and the cow on examination was in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector unfit for human consumption. The owner was apprised of this fact when he agreed to forfeit the carcase and the same was duly taken over and disposed of satisfactorily.

Slaughter Houses.

During the early part of the year a thorough inspection of the district was made with a view of ascertaining particulars relating to the premises which were used for slaughtering animals which were to be used for human food.

This was considered advisable owing to the inception of the new Slaughter House and Meat Regulations.

From the information obtained it was ascertained that there were some twenty premises used for slaughtering and where slaughtering took place regularly.

Having in view the needs of the district the number of premises in existence left much to be desired and efforts were made to close some of the worst types of buildings.

Some of the premises were structurally good and were in every respects well ordered premises, whilst others, from their close proximity to private houses were altogether undesirable.

In one instance, whilst the slaughter house itself was in every respects good, there was a large pig sty adjoining the building in which several pigs were kept and the butcher had been accustomed to deposit the whole of the garbage from the slaughter house into the pig sty. A very ready means of disposal. Pressure was brought to bear upon the owner and the pigs were removed, and the sty pulled down and the slaughter house has now a free circulation of air on all four sides.

I understand that the keeping of pigs on these lines had been an intolerable nuisance,

In another case, an old dilapidated building was being used for regular slaughtering. The premises were dark and dirty and were in the centre of a more or less crowded court.

In negotiation with the owner, offer was made to do considerable repairs and alterations to the premises, but eventually it was closed and the owner induced to become joint occupier with other premises of a vastly improved type.

In all, four premises were closed on these lines and thus began a process of attempting to obtain centralized slaughtering.

It is anticipated that one other slaughter house, which is structurally poor will become redundant in the course of a very short time.

All the premises have been frequently visited and several contraventions have been dealt with. Generally speaking the premises are well kept.

Structural alterations have been made and in two cases the gully drain has been removed to a position outside the slaughter house. In all, 19 contraventions of the byelaws have been dealt with and remedied.

The slaughter houses are situate as follows :—

Alkborough	One Slaughter House	One Occupier
Kirton Lindsey	Three „	Five „
Hibaldstowe	Two „	Two „
Broughton	Three „	Five „
Burringham	One „	One „
Burton-on Stather	One „	One „
Messingham	Two „	Two „
West Halton	One „	One „
Yaddletorpe	One „	One „

Making at total of 15 slaughter houses and 19 occupiers.

One Knackers Yard situate at Broughton is registered as such.

All the Slaughter House owners have, during the year, affixed a notice board on the exterior wall of the Slaughter house indicating that the premises are Registered and the registered number. Whilst the progress made in this branch of my work is not all that one would wish for, yet, I consider that the general improvement effected is most encouraging.

It is to be hoped to reduce the number of premises still further and a strict watch will be kept for a change of occupation taking place.

Burton-on-Stather Water Supply.

In last year's report it was stated that a trial bore had been sunk and that preparations were then being made for proceeding with the work of obtaining a supply of water for the above parish.

In the month of January a specification was prepared and tenders were invited for the sinking and lining of a bore and also for carrying out a seven days pumping test.

The contract was duly let and the work was proceeded with and completed in the beginning of April.

The seven days pumping test revealed the fact that the average yield of the bore was 850 gallons per hour and on submitting a sample of the water for analysis the water was considered to be of good quality and quite suitable for drinking purposes. The bore terminated at a depth of 164 feet from the ground level and is lined with six inch (internal dimensions) lapwelded galvanized steel tubes to a depth of 135 feet.

As a special precaution against surface pollution an eight inch tube surrounds the six inch tube to a depth of 22 feet from the ground level.

The rest level of the water in the bore both before and after the test pumping was 32 feet from the ground level.

After completing the foregoing work it was considered advisable by the Committee to send this information to the Ministry of Health before proceeding further with the preparation of a complete scheme. As a result, Mr. P. M. Crosthwaite an engineer of the Ministry of Health met the Committee, heard their proposals and made an inspection of the Parish of Burton-on-Stather.

In due course a letter was received from the Ministry of Heath stating the Council's proposals as outlined appeared to be fairly satisfactory but the Ministry deferred their further consideration of the scheme until the Council had obtained the services of a competent Engineer to prepare as alternative schemes of water supply :

- 1- The proposed scheme of water supply from the bore at Burton-on-Stather.
2. A scheme embodying a supply of water taken from the Scunthorpe Urban District Council.

After making enquiries Mr. John H. Haiste M. Inst. C.E. Civil and Consulting Engineer of Hull was duly appointed by the Council and the appointment was duly submitted to the Ministry for their approval. Mr. Haiste has now received the instructions of the Council to proceed with the preparation of comparative schemes and it is hoped to make rapid progress with the institution of a public water supply for this Parish.

Owing to the continued spell of dry weather during the latter part of last summer the residents in the Parish were very short of water for drinking and domestic purposes and it is to be hoped that the projected scheme will be in actual operation before the next summer.

Water Supply and Sewerage. The Parish of Broughton.

In last years report it was mentioned that a special Committee had been appointed to consider the question of the provision of a water supply scheme and a sewerage system for the Parish of Broughton.

While this matter was under consideration by this Committee an offer was made by a local firm having a supply and water mains in the vicinity of this parish to supply sufficient water for the needs of the Parish at what appeared to be a very nominal sum. The Medical Officer of Health and the writer were instructed to investigate the matter and to ascertain the possibilities of a scheme on these lines.

A sample of water was obtained from this source of supply and the analysts report stated that the water was not altogether suitable for drinking purposes.

It was further considered that providing that the water was suitable for drinking that the low level of the mains at the point of supply coupled with the distance that the water would have to be conducted to the village, that the scheme on these lines would be too costly. There is an abundant supply of water in the village and I am of the opinion that it would lend itself to economical collection and distribution.

With reference to a sewerage scheme for the village, the matter does not prevent any serious difficulties except the financial side of the question. The contour of the ground

lends itself to the formation of a simple scheme sufficient and suitable for the needs of the village.

A treatment plant for the purpose of treating the sewage before discharging into a stream would add considerably to the cost. Certainly the two schemes would be a large financial burden on the Parish.

During the months of October and November an epidemic of Diphtheria occurred and as a result I received instructions to prepare a report on the sanitary conditions existing in this Parish. At the same time, owing to complaints having been received by the Housing Committee of the bad housing conditions, I was instructed to prepare a report on housing.

Both reports were duly completed and present to the respective Committees held in November. Both Committees recommended to the Council that a duplicate copy of the report be sent to every Member of the Council, the Broughton Parish Council and also that copies be sent to the Ministry of Health and the County Council. Copies of each report were duly sent towards the end of December.

Kirton-in-Lindsey Houses.

The Council's sixteen houses which were erected under the Housing etc. Act of 1919, are without a sufficient supply of water in that the bores sunk when the houses were erected do not yield a sufficient supply. In one case the water was analysed and the report stated that the water was unsuitable for drinking purposes. This matter is receiving the attention of the Council and effort is being made to effect an improvement.

Infectious Disease.

On the receipt of a notification of a case of Infectious Disease the infected home is visited without delay.

An Infectious Disease inquiry form is filled in at the house and the usual information is obtained with respect to isolation, etc.

The form when completed is submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

In view of the fact that many of the cases occur at the homes of farm workers, special enquiries are made with respect to the possibilities of any of the inmates of the house being employed in the production and delivery of milk.

In addition to the foregoing, an inspection is made of the premises and the surroundings and any defects or insanitary conditions are noted and remedial measures are taken towards obtaining alteration or improvement.

During the period of illness, periodical visits are made to ascertain if proper isolation is being maintained.

On the occasion of the first visit a stamped addressed postcard is left with the head of the house which on the recovery of the patient is signed by the Doctor in attendance and on my receiving such post card disinfection of the room is carried out without delay.

The disinfection is carried out by burning Alformant Lamps in the rooms after all openings have been stopped up with gummed strips.

Housing and Re-housing.

The general conditions in respect to the housing of the working classes is not by any means good. After making due allowance for many of the houses having an abundant amount of free air space, the fact that numbers of such houses are damp badly lighted, having low stories, etc. is not sufficient to compensate for this.

Quite a number of the houses are beyond repair, and it is an admitted fact that they are unfit for occupation but it is the question of rehousing where the serious part of the business comes in.

The matter is made infinitely worse by the fact that some of these types of houses are occupied by people with large families and small incomes. Force of circumstances drives this class of tenant into the worst type of house.

Quite a large number of old houses could be improved by doing extensive repairs. The roofs, walls, windows and floors have become defective and they could be improved—at a price—but they would still remain old houses of a very poor type.

Where notices have been served on owners to do repairs and alterations on these lines it has been ascertained that the utmost difficulty is encountered in obtaining tradesmen to carry out the necessary work owing to the fact that all available men in the building trade are occupied in the construction of new houses.

To my knowledge, owners have pressed tradesmen to do really urgent repairs but without success.

Then assuming that labour was available for this work many of the cottages are let at a very low rental and in addition, owing to the depression in industry the occupants are often in arrears to a considerable extent with the rent.

In the foregoing I have endeavoured to explain conditions as I found them, I make no attempt to excuse myself for not doing systematic house inspection during the past twelve months.

This is explained by the fact that I have been engaged in work of greater importance however important this work of house inspection may appear to be.

For a full and complete record of my activities I can only refer you to the statements embodied in this report and also my report as Housing Surveyor to the Council.

All complaints received are investigated and it is ascertained that the investigations reveal the fact that either the subject of the complaint is of such a trivial nature or more often it is a matter over which I as Sanitary Inspector have no control.

Where, on investigation it is found that some action is advisable, such action is taken in every case.

The following is a typical example :—

A rents a house off B at a rental of 2/6 per week and is owing a considerable amount of arrears of rent. B requests that A reduces the amount of rent owing. A writes to the Sanitary Inspector about the damp conditions of the walls of the house.

The Sanitary Inspector finds that the damp walls are due to the eaves gutters requiring cleaning out and serves a notice on B for the necessary work to be done. The Sanitary Inspector then receives a letter from B asking for an appointment to be fixed so that he can explain the position. This is done and after using a little tact B is persuaded to do what is required.

The nett result is that much time of the Inspector is taken up in an endeavour to induce the owner to do something which should have been done by the tenant without any complaint.

I realize that this is not the law but it is common sense.

With the limited time at ones disposal, and having in view the scattered nature of the district it is a case of concentrating energy where help is most needed.

Where old dilapidated houses do happen to become unoccupied every effort is being made to induce the owner to close the house and demolish it. One house has been demolished on these lines at Gunness and other are already on the way. More will be said on this matter at a later date.

When once an old house becomes empty, nothing will prevent it becoming occupied again, except demolition or partial demolition, such is the demand for houses.

Another matter that needs constant supervision is that some owners of property seeing the need for houses, either alter or adapt old buildings so as to convert them into dwelling houses. In one instance the owner of some old buildings is what was more or less a crowded court commenced to alter such buildings so as to make two dwelling houses of a very poor type.

The matter was reported to the Council, a Sub-Committee was appointed and they together with the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector inspected the site, and after ascertaining the proposals, it was decided to prevent the project being carried into effect.

The work has been in abeyance since that time.

From the evidence put forward in this report it will be realised that there are many phases of the work which have received attention, work which if in some cases arduous is extremely interesting.

True, there are what appear to be almost unsurmountable obstacles in the way of progress but I am considered that not only will such obstacles be overcome but I state and state emphatically that they are being overcome.

Finally, one great obstacle in making more rapid progress and which I have not previously mentioned, is the general indifference of the people.

The general indifference of the great masses of the people who dwell in the quiet country side on housing and other matters affecting their health and welfare is a very serious obstacle towards making more rapid progress.

They cannot fully appreciate the value of fresh air unless and until they know to the full the distinct advantage to be obtained by the open window.

Damp houses need not be nearly as damp as they are if simple and effective means of prevention were adopted.

Education in health is the great need of the people—children and adults—alike, as to how and when this can be carried into effect is another matter.

In concluding this brief and rambling statement, it has been my endeavour to give an unbiased description of the conditions as I have found them and the efforts made to effect an improvement during my fifteen months service as Sanitary Inspector.

I make no apologies and I have no regrets. What I have attempted to do, I have done to the best of my ability, what has been left undone, has been left undone not because it was arduous, not because it was unpleasant, it has simply been a question of using time influence and support to the important matters which form the basis of this report.

Rural District Council of Glanford Brigg.

Report of the Housing Surveyor, West District for the year 1925.

During the past year the following plans were submitted and approved by the Council:—

Detached houses	9
Semi-detached houses	104
Terrace Houses	4
Detached brick or stone Bungalows	5
Semi-detached „ „	16
Wood Bungalows	2
Structures of wood or brick which were other than dwellings	4
Repairs or alterations to existing houses or conversion of buildings into dwellings	10
Wood Buildings	4

From the foregoing it will be seen that the plans submitted for new dwelling houses number 140.

During the year the following houses have been erected and completed:—

Non-assisted houses	8
Subsidy Houses	76
X Conversions	8
Total increase	92

X. Of the eight houses included as conversions some little explanation is necessary.

Bottesford Manor a large and commodious house with large and well built out-buildings has been altered so as to form seven separate tenements. An old house at Messingham has undergone extensive repairs and converted into two separate dwellings.

An old house at Kirton Lindsey has been repaired and made habitable.

The following are the total numbers of houses erected during the past five years:—

1921	New houses erected	... ..	27
1922	„ „	... ..	14
1923	„ „	... ..	22
1924	„ „	... ..	33
1925	„ „	... ..	84

Extensive repairs have been carried out to several old houses. The work has been done voluntarily and plans of such proposals were not submitted in every case to the Council

In this connection many great improvements have been effected to old property and this is the first opportunity I have had of placing before you a very important branch of my work.

The new houses erected during the year are mostly situate at Bottesford and Yaddlethorpe, Gunness and Burton on Stather.

Whilst the number of new houses has to some extent relieved the housing shortage, it has not benefitted the rural population to the extent that one would like to see.

The time taken by the Council in considering plans and proposals and the subsequent provision of sewers and other incidentals together with the unceasing supervision needed during the period of construction has been a very large item.

Most of the houses erected have been built by the owners or have been sold to owner occupiers and in only a very few instances are the houses being let at a rental. Where the latter course has been adopted the rent charged has been somewhere between 10/- and 15/- per week.

One gratifying feature is the very excellent type of house erected and whilst such houses are mostly occupied by workers in Urban Districts they stand as examples of types of improved houses which I contend will go towards improving Rural Housing.

The houses are mostly of the detached or semi-detached type and in every case an abundant supply of free air space is provided. The density is not more than six to the acre and in the main only four to the acre.

Then again, the houses are set back from the roadway to a distance of thirty to fifty feet which is a very great advantage.

Building was commenced on the new Keadby Road. The first house erected formed the building line. Here a fifty feet set back was obtained.

The general type of house erected is good in almost every respect and in some instances are better than the new Building Bye-laws demand. In nearly every case three bedrooms are provided and a fireplace in one and in some instances two bedrooms. This is a distinct improvement on old types of houses which are without fireplaces in bedrooms.

The provision of a fireplace is a distinct advantage when sickness occurs and also as means of warming in very cold weather and the flue if left unobstructed forms a very valuable air duct for ventilation purposes.

The popularity of the non-parlour type of house causes one to believe that a spare room on the ground floor is neither necessary or desirable. One good living room of a useful size with abundant light appears to be preferable to having a room that is seldom used and which is during the winter months as is also the bedroom over it damp and cold.

Another very important point in connection with this type of house is that it does not readily lend itself for subletting and I find that it is only the parlour type which are occupied by more than one family.

Another very important point is that when a non-parlour house is erected facing due north the back window of the main living room is facing due South so that sunshine, so necessary for the benefit of health and temperament, has means of access.

In some cases, a small building, not being part of the main building and provided with a copper has been set apart for use and occupation as a wash-house. This is good in every respect and goes far to preventing that humid atmosphere in the living and sleeping rooms of the house when the weekly wash day is in progress.

A fixed bath in practically the whole of the houses erected is another valuable asset not found in the older type of dwelling.

It is regrettable that in only a few instances, that an hot and cold water service is not provided in connection with the same.

This is a disadvantage in two ways; first that a supply of water at a suitable temperature is not at hand and secondly the bath room has not the advantage of the hot water cylinder for the purpose of heating the bath room in cold weather.

From the experience gained, I consider that where a scullery or washhouse is of sufficient size and where the increased cost due to the provision of a hot and cold service prohibits its adoption, that the washhouse or scullery is the most suitable place for the bath.

In this position, the water is available near at hand together with the copper as a means of heating the water, further more the heat from the copper fire makes the apartment at a suitable temperature for bathing.

If the bath is provided with a wooden hinged cover, it can be dropped down over the top of the bath when not in use, thus forming a suitable table and the bath itself forms a suitable receptacle for dirty clothes waiting the weekly wash.

The question of water supplies to new houses is a very serious problem and particular so on the Trent side area.

Some of the builders, have been at considerable expense in an endeavour to obtain a good supply of drinking water by boring but without satisfactory results.

Wells have been sunk with similar results.

The peaty nature of the subsoil is no doubt responsible for this finding.

In many cases large underground rain water cisterns built of nine inch brickwork and cement lined and otherwise protected against surface pollution have been provided.

It should also be mentioned here, that I have induced some of the builders to construct a small filter in connection with the cistern so that the rain water is discharged on a bed of coke breeze before passing into the storage tank and by so doing the soot and other matter washed off the roof is taken out.

Such filter is provided with ready means of access for cleansing and for changing the filtering medium.

During the year 86 water certificates were issued by the Council in connection with the new houses erected.

Drains.

All new houses have been provided with proper stoneware drains, with cemented joints and trapped gully inlets, in accordance with the Council's Building Bye-laws.

Brick, cement lined cesspools have been provided where a sewer was not available. The cesspool has no outlet and is what is known as a blind cesspool.

This type of drainage may be quite satisfactory where a proper system of emptying the cesspools is available or where an owner occupier takes an intelligent interest in matters of this kind by systematically emptying the same.

It should here be noted that the occupier would empty the contents on the surface of the garden.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that the blind cesspool becomes a potential source of danger.

With constant use, it rapidly becomes full and later the drains also become full with a tendency for the contents to escape at the weakest point. The weakest point is the drainage system near the house and in close proximity to the means of water supply. Experience proves that any damage to the drains is usually done by driving in stakes etc., for the construction of sheds, etc. A leakage from the cesspool providing that the natural slope of the ladd is away from the house is not serious seeing that it is at least sixty feet from the well or bore.

After watching this matter very closely, I consider that a system of controlled subirrigation made by providing an overflow to the cesspool discharging into about thirty feet of unjointed land drain tiles laid in herring bone formation would be a distinct improvement.

It is better to have controlled subirrigation than uncontrolled surface irrigation, due to emptying the contents of the cesspool on the garden or leakage from the drain on the lines previously set out.

However bad the suggestion may appear it is without doubt, the lesser evil of the two.

Four water closets have been provided in connection with new houses erected and where such have been installed a small septic tank has been provided.

With these four exceptions pail closets have been constructed. A strong galvanized iron pail with a boxed in wooden seat. The boxed in seat is another point in the byelaws that I consider is not by any means good. It forms a dark enclosed space which forms a receptacle for filth and its position makes it very bad for systematic cleansing.

My contention is that a loose seat with an hinged lid makes the closet flyproof and has the advantage that the whole floor can be seen and cleansed at any time. It is also more accessible for scavenging purposes.

I have been successful in persuading builders to install closets in some of the houses on the lines suggested.

It has been ascertained that the tenants of such houses do not like the looks of them because they can see the receptacle but one is faced with the difficulty that anything new is not always favourably received. After doing a good deal of service with the Army in France during the Great War this was ascertained to be most satisfactory type of closet used by the troops.

Materials.

The houses erected have been mostly constructed of local bricks obtained from brick works situate at Yaddlethorpe and Burton-on Stather. The houses have been decorated—in some cases—with cement pebble dash relief.

Owing to the excessive cost of slates—which are undoubtedly the best form of roofing materials—they have been little used for roofing purposes.

French tiles, well burnt and of good design having been used in the main for roofing. In isolated instances asbestos roofing has been used.

Four houses are at present under construction of concrete in situ and the roofing material is of concrete, roofing tiles of local manufacture.

During the year a local firm commenced to make silica bricks and a sample brick was duly submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval. The Ministry—with certain reservations approved of the use of such bricks for subsidy houses, but they have been little used except for internal walling.

A sample "Duntile" which is made of compressed concrete and apparently a good type of walling material was submitted to the Council by a local firm with a view of obtaining sanction to erect thirteen bungalows within the district.

The Council considered that the matter was of such importance that the sample "Duntile" was submitted to the Ministry of Health who with certain reservations approved of this method of construction. Eventually the builder decided that owing to the difficulty involved in obtaining the necessary machinery from America for the construction of the blocks to abandon the idea.

Conclusion.

The erection of this largely increased number of houses and also taking into consideration that the sites of such houses are scattered over such a very wide area has involved considerable time and responsibility in their construction.

Supervision and inspection of footings, damp proof courses, drains and the many incidentals that require very careful watching has been a fairly large task. In addition the Subsidy Regulations make additional demands including final inspection and the measuring of the premises.

Builders have in most cases co-operated and have made little attempt to introduce scamped workmanship whilst those builders who have tried to introduce this policy the subsidy payment or rather the dread of the non-payment of the subsidy invariably brought them into line.

Generally speaking, the houses erected have presented a pleasing appearance and the sites selected have in the main being ideal, it now remains for the tenants to make the best use of their new and improved conditions. They have, to say the least, got a chance and one does feel that in concentrating to some extent in giving assistance and encouragement for the erection of houses on the lines suggested that the Council is supporting and encouraging a policy which has a strong tendency to vastly improve the national life and health of the people of this country.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws. M.O.H.

1 Offensive Trades.—Four premises exist in the district. There were three contraventions of Regulations viz: (1) Imperfect filter bed at Fish Manure Factory. (2) Lack of limewashing at two Knackers Yards.

2 Common Lodging Houses.—There is one in the district. No contravention of Byelaws occurred.

Underground Sleeping Rooms. (Housing Act, 1925, sec. 18).

No need in this district for Regulations.

Schools.—The Sanitary condition of the schools in the area is good on the whole. There are two exceptions.

Broughton School is overcrowded and does not possess a proper Water Supply. There have been difficulties in obtaining water in this village but the overcrowding needs immediate attention. The health of the Scholars has not been good, epidemics have spread rapidly and children are undoubtedly in too close proximity to one another.

The other exception is Burringham and Gunness School where there was disrepair and overcrowding I believe this is being dealt with.

Action taken in relation to Scholars and for preventing the spread of Disease.

Closure of schools for Infectious disease has been generally left to the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority who in most cases consults the chief School Medical Officer of the Education Authority

before closing a school except where such closure is required on urgent grounds when the requisite notices are sent to the correspondent of the schools and to the School Medical Officer for counter-signature simultaneously. Individual children are excluded from school by general practitioners certificate where necessary.

School closure is not resorted to except where absolutely necessary, the presence of children at school being such an important means of keeping them under observation.

School notifications of infectious disease and absence from illness are forwarded on by the County Education Authority to the District Medical Officer concerned and are a valuable means of noting the incidence of disease in different areas of the district.

Public Health Act, 1925.—No action taken during the year.

Housing.

General Housing Conditions in the Area.

(1) **Extent of shortage or excess.** (2) **Measures taken to meet shortage.**

The housing needs of the district are being fairly well met as regards the provision of new houses. Houses are being built by private enterprise with subsidy under the Housing Act, 1923. No building is being done under the 1924 Act. The response of the builders has been very satisfactory and I believe that the needs of the district are being steadily considered.

Shortage of houses exists at Burringham, Kirton-in-Lindsey, and Hibaldstow but houses are being built by private enterprise in these areas. Houses to replace existing dwellings of bad and old fashioned structure are needed at Kirton, Burringham and Broughton.

(3) **Re-conditioning of houses**—Subsidy for this purpose would be a most valuable asset for encouraging satisfactory repair and improving areas of doubtful fitness.

(4) **Changes in population etc.**—Scunthorpe Urban District increasing in population is bound to effect Glanford Brigg. Housing and Town Planning Schemes effect the building in the surrounding Rural Area. Rural dwellings are more and more desired by the modern town worker of a certain class and indeed in all classes *e.g.* Bottesford formerly of no importance is now of substantial size.

Overcrowding.—Considerable exists in the district (West area) Kirton-in-Lindsey, Burringham and Broughton are instances.

The chief causes are (1) Shortage of houses suitable for large families (2) Careless use of existing accomodation so as to produce overcrowding.

Fitness of Houses. (1) General standard of housing.

The general standard of modern house in the area is good. Older villages where there is little building, such as Kirton, Broughton, Trent side villages, Scawby, contain many bad houses.

Defects are (1) Damp, (2) Lack of Ventilation (3) Lack of Light (4) Lack of cubic capacity, (5) Old and insecure structure making repair unsatisfactory.

(2) Action taken re Unfit houses.

(a) Notices are served and repairs etc insisted on under the Public Health Acts.

(b) Where unhealthy homes exist matters are explained to the owner as to the operation of the Housing acts and often Demolition or Improvement results

Most action is however taken under the Public Health Act.

Unhealthy Areas.—Certain areas in Kirton Lindsey, Broughton, and Burringham must be admitted to be unhealthy. No complaints have been received and it is hoped that portions of these areas may be dealt with before long. Water supplies and sewage are in most instances being dealt with in these areas primarily.

Byelaws relating to Houses, Houses, Let in Lodgings, Tents, Vans, Sheds etc :—(1) Existing Byelaws made last year are working satisfactorily particularly with regard to Tents, Vans and Moveable Dwellings which are one of the problems of a Rural Area.

General and Miscellaneous.

No action has been taken by the Council to provide propoganda as to the proper use of Household Fittings or Sanitary appliances.

Housing Statistics for the year 1925.

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)),	...	103
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	...	nil
(i) By the Local Authority		
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	89

1 Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defect (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	160
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	25% of those inspected	

2 Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	209
---	-----	-----

3 Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		nil
(a) By owners		
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	160
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : —		
(a) By owners		160
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	nil

C.—Proceedings under sections, 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | } | nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. | | |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. | | |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | | |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition Orders. | | |

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

The Milk Supply of the District is good and there is wholesome competition amongst the milk sellers in the district. The Cowsheds on the whole are kept clean. There are 187 Cowsheds on the Register 1136 milch cows in the District. There were 48 Contraventions of Regulations during the year which were all remedied.

Action taken as to Tuberculous Milk and Tuberculous Cattle.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925 has been very effective in that it compels notification of Tubercular Cattle. Mr. W. W. Lang, M.R.C.V.S. is Veterinary Inspector to the Council and where necessary Tubercular Cattle are destroyed.

Milk Special Designations.

West District.

There is one establishment for the Production of Grade A Milk at Wressle Broughton (Proprietor J. Skinner, Esq) This establishment is run on Model lines and reflects great credit on all concerned.

East District.

One establishment at Winteringham (Proprietors Scunthorpe Co-operative Society) producing Grade A Milk.

The quality of milk has been excellent. During the months of June, July and August however there was an increase in the bacterial content of the milk and on two occasions B Coli was found present. Constant warning and threatened suspension stimulated already careful administration and from August onwards there was no cause for complaint.

No Revocations of License were actually necessary.

It is hoped to encourage the attempt to produce Grade A Tuberculin Tested Milk in the near future.

Bakehouses.

Eleven in the district, none underground. Their condition is satisfactory.

Summarised Results of Analysis of Grade A Milk

Wressle Dairy. Proprietor: J. SKINNER, Esq., Broughton.

Month	Total Bacterial content in 1 c.c.	Bacillus Coli
January	1030	absent 1 cc and 100 ccs
Feb.	7000	do.
March	8550	do.
April	10200	do.
May	1620	do.
June	2850	do.
July	millions	Present in 1 & 1000 cc
Aug.	380	Absent in 1 & 100 ccs
Sept.	103000	do.
Oct.	700	do.
Nov.	580	do.
Dec.	6000	do.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY, WINTERINGHAM.

Month	Total Bacterial content in 1 c.c.	Bacillus Coli
Jan.	16000	Absent 1 & 100 cc
Feb.	2640	Absent 1 & 100 cc
March	2100	Absent 1 & 100 cc
April	1770	Absent 1 & 100 cc
May	22700	Present 1 & 100 cc
June	4420	Present 1 & 1000 cc
July	2,200,200	Absent 1 cc
Aug.	185000	Absent 1 & 100 ccs
Sept.	145000	Absent 1 cc
October	1000	Absent 1 cc
Nov.	1170	Absent 1 cc
Dec.	3570	Absent 1 cc

Meat Supply.

There are 36 Slaughter houses in the district- Their condition is fair. There were 38 contraventions of regulations during the year. These were remedied.

Meat Inspection.

Much inspection is done under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924. Difficulties are very great because of the size of the Rural Area and of other duties of the Inspectors. All are however liable to inspection at any time and notification is insisted upon on the form shown below. This is well observed.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GLANFORD BRIGG.**PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.****Notice of Slaughtering.**

Dear Sir,

I hereby give notice that I intend to slaughter animals in accordance with the above Regulations as set out below, at the Slaughterhouse of

Date.....

Signed.....

N.B.—At least three hours notice from time of delivery must be given.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
CATTLE							
SHEEP							
SWINE							
OTHER ANIMALS ..							
TIMES OF .. a.m.							
SLAUGHTER .. p.m.							
DURATION OF SLAUGHTER							
HOURS							

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	1920	Jan. 1925.	Dec. 1925.
Registered	21	22	30
Licensed	1	5	7
Total	22	27	37

Unsound Meat.

One Carcase was seized and destroyed during the year.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases (Notifiable) during the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Of the major Infectious Fevers during a period of five years, Scarlet Fever heads the list with 177 cases. Next covers Diphtheria 145 cases and thirdly Pneumonia with 111 cases. In connection with this last figure it must be remembered that there are certainly a proportion of cases of Pneumonia which do not get notified so that this number should be larger.

The attached table gives details of the Infectious disease occurring in the district during the last five years.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied freely to practitioners in the Rural Area and is used equally freely and promptly.

Bacteriological examinations to a large number yearly are made by the County Laboratory Corporation St., Lincoln. The specimens most frequently sent from Glanford Brigg are (1) Throat Swabs, (2) Sputum for examination for Tubercle. Arrangements for Isolation of cases will be found under Isolation Hospital.

For the discovery of contacts careful enquiry by the Medical Officer personally supplemented by that written by the Sanitary Inspector and forwarded to Medical Officer (Appendix). No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and Scarlet fever respectively,

Prophylactic Immunization is refused in this district all inoculations are unpopular. No Primary Vaccinations or Re-vaccinations under the Smallpox Prevention Regulations 1917 were performed during the year. School notifications of Disease are of great help to the Medical Officer of Health and are made considerable use of in Glanford Brigg Rural District. Eighteen deaths occurred from Influenza during the year. No deaths occurred from Encephalitis Lethargica though cases occurred at Wrawby, Appleby, Howsham and Broughton.

Disinfection.

Infected premises are disinfected by Formalin Vapour. There is no special provision for the disinfection or disinfestation of Bedding, clothes etc. within the district.

There is no steam disinfector locally of a Public nature.

I am indebted to the Lindsey County Laboratory and Dr. R. A. Glegg for the examination of many of the throat swabs in connection with the epidemic also to Miss E. Joyce, District Nurse for investigation of children absent from school.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Disease during five years 1921-1925 inclusive.

	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Diphtheria	35		35		23		12		40		145
Scarlet Fever	49		22		28		39		39		177
Erysipelas	6		5		6		7		13		37
Enteric Fever	2		1		0		1		1		5
Pneumonia	21		18		19		29		24		111
Whooping Cough	12		6		8		12		10		48
Smallpox	0		0		0		27		0		27
Puerperal Fever	0		3		1		1		0		5
Encephalitis Lethargica	0		0		1		5		2		8
Chickenpox	38		72		83		30		85		308
C. S. Meningitis	1		0		0		1		0		2
Male Respiratory Tuberculosis	16	13	6		16		16		12		64
Male Non-Pulmonary T.B.	7		5		6		6		2		33
Female Pulmonary T.B.	4	10	7		11		11		16		55
Female Non-Pulmonary T.B.	5		4		2		2		11		24

Infectious Disease.

The year 1925 has been healthy. There occurred 205 cases of Infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) This is a slight increase on the number occurring in 1924 namely 152. Possibly the dampness of the season may have accounted for the appearance of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and chickenpox in epidemic form. The rate of occurrence of Pneumonia is about the same as during the preceeding year. (1925 24 cases 1924 29 cases) There was only one case of Enteric Fever. This patient was inflicted by drinking polluted water from a dyke. He moved into a neighbouring district and while there developed the disease

It will be noted that the number of cases of chickenpox has increased. This is probably only apparent and follows the strongest notification insisted upon after the smallpox outbreak of 1924.

Diphtheria at Broughton.

A serious outbreak of diphtheria occurred in Broughton village and parish during the latter half of 1925. There were 24 cases, out of 40 cases notified for the whole Glanford Brigg District during the year, which belonged to the epidemic. School children were mostly effected and there is some evidence that spread occurred through the school. In

this connection I would refer to my remarks re "Schools" elsewhere in this report. Cases were removed for Isolation to Fever hospitals at Lincoln, Scartho and Caistor according to the accommodation available. There was one death from Nephritis and Pulmonary Oedema following the disease.

It is so exceedingly difficult to control this epidemic owing to the carelessness and foolhardiness of patients relatives and the local population. The usual routine measures to control the epidemic were taken. There was two short periods of school closure with disinfection of premises and fenals etc. Cases were removed as they occurred, houses disinfected with Formalin Vapour, Preventive Inoculation was offered but in most cases refused. A leaflet (reprinted in appendix to this report) was issued and was distributed by the members of the Womens Institute. This did considerable good. Between two hundred and two hundred and fifty throat Swabs were

Taken and examined bacteriologically after culture. Having regard to the seriousness of the epidemic. In view of previous adverse reports on the Housing and Sanitary conditions in Broughton Village the Glanford Brigg Rural District Council ordered a complete Survey of the Housing and Sanitary Conditions with full reports, These surveys were carried out and the reports submitted. Schemes to deal with the conditions are in course of preparation.

Infectious Diseases, 1925.

Disease	Years	Under												Over	Total
		1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65		
Small Pox	
Diphtheria	2	1	1	9	16	5	5	1	...	...	40	
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	15	13	4	4	...	...	...	39	
Enteric Fever	1	1	
Puerperal Fever	
Pneumonia	1	3	...	1	4	2	...	4	4	3	2	24	
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	2	13
Opthalmia Neonatorum	
Chicken Pox	1	1	1	2	66	14	...	...	...	...	...	85	
<hr/>															
Total Cases notified		4	3	7	2	5	95	46	9	16	7	6	5	205	
<hr/>															

Total Deaths (including un-notified Cases)

Measles 1, Whooping Cough 4, Diphtheria 3, Pneumonia 21.

Tuberculosis (in Glanford Brigg Area), 1925.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	1
15	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
20	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
25	2	3	3	4	..	...	...	..
35	4	3	1	2	..	...	1	...
45	2	1	2	3	..	1	...	...
55	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...
65 & upwards	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	12	16	9	11	4	2	2	1

Total Tuberculosis deaths numbered 13 males and 7 females.

Tuberculosis.

The Card System of Record for cases of Tuberculosis was adopted during the year making the Tuberculosis Register more universally accessible for the consultations, deletions, and entries required by the Tuberculosis Regulations of 1912 and 1924. The Form of Card used was as hereunder.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GLANFORD BRIGG.

T.B. Reg	Name.... :	Age.....	Sex.....	No.
	Address.....	Pul.....	Non-Pul.....	

Date of Notifi'n	Medical Attendant.	Remarks.
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

[illegible]

Public Health Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken or required under these regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Sect. 62).

No action taken under this section during the year.

Maternity & Child Welfare.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year. Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent but are not notifiable (measles) except by schools.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	9	3	nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	36	nil	nil
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	50	nil	nil
Total	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 3	<hr/> nil

Factories and Workshops (continued).**2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars.	Found.	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
		Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.</i>				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	nil	nil
Want of ventilation	2	2	nil	nil
Overcrowding	12	12	nil	nil
Sanitary accommodation				
insufficient	nil	nil	nil	nil
unsuitable or defective	2	2	nil	nil
not separate for sexes	nil	nil	nil	nil
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouses	nil	nil	nil	nil
	—	—	—	—
Total	20	20	nil	nil
	—	—	—	—

Factories and Workshops (continued).**Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.**

Nature of work.	Instances.	Notices served	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.	nil	nil	nil
Cleaning and washing	nil	nil	nil
Household linen	nil	nil	nil
Lace, lace curtains and nets	nil	nil	nil
Curtains and furniture hangings	nil	nil	nil
Furniture and upholstery	nil	nil	nil
Electro-plate	nil	nil	nil
File making	nil	nil	nil
Brass and brass articles	nil	nil	nil
Fur pulling	nil	nil	nil
Cables and chains	nil	nil	nil
Anchors and Grapnels	nil	nil	nil
Cart gear	nil	nil	nil
Locks, latches and keys	nil	nil	nil
Umbrellas, &c.	nil	nil	nil
Artificial flowers	nil	nil	nil
Nets, other than wire nets	nil	nil	nil
Tents	nil	nil	nil
Sacks	nil	nil	nil
Racquet and tennis balls	nil	nil	nil
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	nil	nil	nil
Brush making	nil	nil	nil
Pea picking	nil	nil	nil
Feather sorting	nil	nil	nil
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.			
Stuffed toys	nil	nil	nil
Basket making	nil	nil	nil
Chocolates and sweetmeats	nil	nil	nil
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c.	nil	nil	nil
Textile weaving	nil	nil	nil
Total	nil	nil	nil

Causes of Death in Glanford Brigg R.D., 1925.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>		<i>Causes of Death.</i>	
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
All Causes...	152 138	22 Diarrhea, &c. (under 2 years)	1 1
1 Enteric fever ...	—	23 Appendicitis and typhilitis ...	1 2
2 Small-pox ...	—	24 Cirrhosis of liver ...	1 —
3 Measles ...	—	25 Acute and chronic nephritis	8 2
4 Scarlet fever ...	—	26 Puerperal sepsis ...	—
5 Whooping cough...	3 1	27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	—
6 Diphtheria ...	1 2	28 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ...	6 5
7 Influenza ...	8 10	29 Suicide ...	—
8 Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	30 Other deaths from violence ...	7 8
9 Meningococcal meningitis	—	31 Other defined diseases ...	38 32
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	10 5	32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	—
11 Other tuberculous diseases ...	3 2	Special causes (included above)	
12 Cancer, malignant disease ...	11 9	Polioomyelitis ...	—
13 Rheumatic fever ...	—	Polioencephalitis ...	—
14 Diabetes ...	2 2	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	3 14	Total ...	12 13
16 Heart disease ...	36 20	Illegitimate ...	1 3
17 Arterio-sclerosis ...	4 4	Total Births ...	256 268
18 Bronchitis ...	4 5	Legitimate ...	237 254
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	12 9	Illegitimate ...	19 14
20 Other respiratory diseases ...	2 2	Population ...	27710
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1 —		

Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population.										Rate per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths.		
		All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under Two years).		Total deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
155 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000 - 50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0

Summary of Progress and Improvement in Glanford Brigg Rural District during years 1921-1925 inclusive

- 1 Institution by Glanford Brigg Rural District Council of Veterinary Inspection of Cattle.
- 2 Establishment of Graded Milk and its sale from Special Premises.
- 3 Establishment of Meat Inspection and Regular Notification of Slaughtering.
- 4 Establishment of a Public Water Supply at Ulceby.
- 5 Satisfactory Response of Builders to the granting of Subsidy for new buildings.
- 6 Establishment of Scavenging Systems at Wrawby and Broughton.
- 7 Application of the County "Ironstone Area" Hospital facilities to Isolation in Glanford Brigg.
- 8 The Bulding of satisfactory offices and provision of Equipment for the Health Dept
- 9 Improved mobility and efficiency of Sanitary Inspection due to facilities given Health Staff for use of Motor Transport.
- 10 Inauguration of Water Schemes and employment of a Water Engineer in connection with Public Water Supplies at Broughton and Burton Stather.
- 11 Better control of noxious effluvia by new condensing plant at Manure Works at S. Killingholme.
- 12 Provision of a Smallpox Hospital at Osgodby.
- 13 Provision of Bye Laws dealing with Tents, Vans and Moveable Dwellings and revision of existing Bye Laws.
- 14 Establishment of Ambulance Services for urgent and emergency cases.
- 15 The provision of Propoganda leaflets etc. on occurrence of Infectious Disease.
- 16 The Establishment of Village Libraries by the Lindsey County Council.
- 17 The activity and general assistance towards improvement and advance of some Parish Councils.
- 18 The erection of a large number of new houses.
- 19 The Re-construction of a good number of old houses.

Improvements which it is hoped to effect in the future or matters which would tend towards future Sanitary Progress.

- 1 Establishment of an Isolation Hospital in a central portion for Glanford Brigg.
- 2 Provision of Public Water Supplies at Broughton, Burton Stather and the Trent side Villages, also at Kirton-in-Lindsey.
- 3 The provision of a Scavenging System at South Ferriby.
- 4 Improved accommodation for Tuberculosis in the area.
- 5 Notification of Cancer all forms.
- 6 Improved Sewage Disposal and Main Sewer at Mill Place and Victoria Cottages, Scawby Parish.
- 7 State assistance in the re-conditioning of old houses
- 8 The creation of a "Health Conscience" by Health Propoganda.
- 9 Education and enlightenment on the benefits to be derived from Clean Milk.
- 10 Some measure of Sex Instruction to Children of 14 and over.
- 11 An increase in the number of producers of "Grade A" Milk.
- 12 An improvement in the type of Cowshed at present most prevalent in the district.

Appendix I.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GLANFORD BRIGG.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DIPHTHERIA.

**WHAT IT IS. HOW IT SPREADS. THE PRECAUTIONS
TO BE TAKEN.**

Issued by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GLANFORD BRIGG,

and arranged by

GEORGE W. FOSTER, Sanitary Inspector.

BRIGG, Oct., 1925.

DIPHTHERIA.

What Diphtheria is.

Diphtheria is an acute disease of the throat, **and is very dangerous.**

It is caused by the Diphtheria germ. These germs not only cause a sore spot where they grow, but also make a poison which weakens the heart.

How it spreads.

Diphtheria is a contagious disease. Children catch it (*a*) from others who have the disease, (*b*) from those who have had it recently and still carry it and spread it by coughing and sneezing.

Children may get diphtheria from spoons and cups that have not been thoroughly cleansed in boiling water before using.

Do not allow a child to put in its mouths sweets or pencils that have been in the mouth of another person.

You should be careful.

You should be very careful to protect your children from Diphtheria, and to keep other children from getting it if yours are sick with it.

If one of your children has diphtheria, the doctor, if called in time, may be able to prevent the other children from catching it.

If your child has a sore throat **be sure to call in a doctor.** Only a doctor can decide whether or not the case is one of Diphtheria. If the doctor says that antitoxin should be used see that it is done ; it may save the child's life.

In the days before we had antitoxin, one out of three children who had Diphtheria died.

Now, if antitoxin is used on the first or second day of the disease, ninety-eight out of every hundred children recover.

The sooner Diphtheria is attended to, the more certain is a cure.

How to take care of a sick child.

Place the child in a room alone. Take out all unnecessary furniture. If possible choose a room well isolated from the other rooms of the house and one that is well ventilated and sunny.

Do not allow any other persons than those attending to the sick child to enter the sick room.

All dishes used in the sick room should be thoroughly boiled after use.

Before washing, all soiled clothes should be soaked for an hour in a tub containing one fluid ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water.

Do these things and you will protect your own and other people's children.

After the child is better.

A child should not be allowed to get out of bed until the doctor permits.

Diphtheria may affect the heart if the child gets up too soon.

Only after the doctor has stated that the throat and nose are free from Diphtheria germs should the child be allowed to go out of the house or to play with other children.

Sore throats are likely to be dangerous Be sure to call in the Doctor.

Under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 it is an offence to attempt to conceal an Infectious Disease under the above Act.

Appendix II.**GLANFORD BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.****SMALL-POX.****WARNING.**

Whereas cases of Small-pox have occurred in Glanford Brigg Rural District the attention of the General Public is most earnestly directed to the following points with regard to disease and its onset.

The present form of Small-pox is a disease starting with pains in the back and symptoms resembling influenza followed by the appearance of small round or oval blisters which quickly become filled with matter. These blisters usually appear the third or fourth day of the disease and the patient is often feeling better when they appear and may be up and about. The disease although mild in appearance is very dangerous if neglected and highly infectious.

Vaccination offers protection against the disease if performed early. The disease develops about twelve days after infection.

All those who have been in contact (however slight) with the disease should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated immediately as even if they contract Small-pox it would be in milder form.

Consult your doctor immediately if any of the above symptoms develop and for advice regarding vaccination.

PENALTIES.

Any persons who suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder who exposes himself in any street or public place or building shall be liable to Penalty and Legal Proceedings. Or any person so situated who uses a Public Conveyance.

Any person who shall expose any sufferer from dangerous infectious disease or who lends, sells, removes or otherwise exposes any infectious bedding, clothing, rags, or other things shall be liable to prosecution.

The throwing into ashpits of infectious rubbish is strictly forbidden.

All premises must be disinfected after serious infectious disease.

Default of owners or occupiers to comply with the requirements of the local authority in this respect entails severe fines and penalties.

Issued by the Medical Officer of Health,
Glanford Brigg Rural District Council.

